

**KAHO`OLawe
COMMUNITY PLAN
(1995)**

Maui County Council

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PART I

INTRODUCTION TO THE KAHO`OLAWA COMMUNITY PLAN

A. Purpose of the Kaho`olawe Community Plan

The Kaho`olawe Community Plan, one of nine (9) community plans for Maui County, reflects current and anticipated conditions in the Kaho`olawe region, and advances planning goals, objectives, policies and implementation considerations to guide decision making in the region through the year 2010. The Kaho`olawe Community Plan provides specific recommendations to address the goals, objectives and policies contained in the General Plan, while recognizing the values and unique attributes of Kaho`olawe, in order to enhance the region's environment.

The Maui County General Plan, first adopted in 1980 and updated in 1991, sets forth goals, directions and strategies for meeting the long-term social, economic, environmental and land use needs of the County. Similarly, the Kaho`olawe Community Plan, first adopted by Ordinance 1233 in 1982, was updated in 1992-93.

B. The Role of the Community Plan in the Planning Process

For Maui County, the General Plan and the community plans are strategic planning documents which guide government action and decision making. Both the General Plan and the community plans are part of a planning hierarchy which includes, as primary components, the Hawai`i State Plan and State Functional Plans. (See Exhibit A.)

Mutually supporting goals, objectives, policies and implementing actions contained in the Hawai`i State Plan, State Functional Plans, Maui County General Plan and the Kaho`olawe Community Plan provide for optimum planning effectiveness and benefits for Kaho`olawe Island.

Implementation of the goals, objectives and policies contained in the Community Plan are defined through specific implementing actions, also set forth in each community plan. Implementing actions as well as broader policy recommendations are effectuated through various processes, including zoning, capital improvements program, and the government budgeting process.

C. The 1992 Community Plan Update

The update process was driven by the work of the Kaho`olawe Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC). This 13 member panel met a total of 10 times during a 225-day deliberation process to identify, formulate and recommend appropriate revisions to the Kaho`olawe Community Plan. The CAC carefully reviewed the 1982 version of the Community Plan, reshaping the plan to create a viable document which will serve the Kaho`olawe region through the turn of the century.

The update process incorporated technical studies and assessments produced by the Kaho`olawe Island Conveyance Commission (KICC), and public input from several individuals. In addition, two site visits to the island were made possible by funding from the Office of State Planning and assistance from the U. S. Navy.

Following the 180-day CAC process, the CAC's recommendations were submitted to the Department of Planning. The Department of Planning prepared the revised Community Plan, based on the work of the CAC. The revised Community Plan was forwarded to the Maui Planning Commission for public hearing and review, and the sent to the County Council for further review and adoption by ordinance. This process is summarized graphically in Exhibit B.

Exhibit A

County Planning Hierarchy

Exhibit B

Community Plan Review Process

PART II

DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION AND ITS PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

A. Planning Area Description

Kaho`olawe, the smallest and southernmost of the four major islands of Maui County, lies 7 miles offshore of Makena and 16 miles from Lana`i. (See Exhibit C.) The island is 11 miles long, 7 miles wide with a total of 28,600 acres. Pu`u Moa`ulanui, the highest point, rises to 1,477 feet. Lying in the lee of Haleakala, Kaho`olawe today receives between 10 and 20 inches of rain per year. The southern and eastern shores rise dramatically from the sea, forming steep cliffs while the northern and western shores slope more gradually and contain small sandy beaches. The island is surrounded by the ocean channels of Alenuihaha, Alalakeiki and Kealaikahiki. Wave and wind patterns in these channels create generally rough ocean conditions. Strong currents in the Kealaikahiki channel were used to aid in canoe travel between Hawai`i and the South Pacific several centuries ago, hence the meaning of its name: "The road to foreign lands."

Kaho`olawe is believed to have been a single *ahupua`a* within the ancient district of Honua`ula on the southwest coast of Maui. The island was divided into 12 smaller land divisions or *`ili*. Legend and archaeology depict a island known for abundant fishing resources, limited dryland agriculture, and schooling in celestial navigation and other ancient arts.

The 19th century introduction of goats, sheep and cattle has resulted in catastrophic environmental degradation on an island-wide scale. Overgrazing removed vegetative cover and led to severe wind and water erosion removing an average of 6 feet of top soil over the entire island. Reefs have been destroyed and white sand beach obliterated by mud. 10,000 acres of uplands have been reduced to severely dissected badlands, archaeological sites have eroded away and entire plant and animal communities have disappeared. The island's hydrology has been completely altered.

The island was used for ranching from the mid 19th century, and for military target practice since the outbreak of World War II. The island was placed under Federal jurisdiction in 1953, by an Executive Order of President Eisenhower.

A 1980 archaeological survey revealed more than 2,000 archaeological features and historic era sites. Untold others have been destroyed by erosion and bombing. In view of the "complete island record" of archaeological sites (since large scale agricultural or urban development never occurred there), Kaho`olawe was placed on the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district in 1981.

The Protect Kaho`olawe `Ohana has worked since 1976 to bring a halt to military use and control of the island. Kaho`olawe has become a symbol of the "Hawaiian Renaissance." Joined by Maui County and State of Hawai`i officials, the effort to "Stop the Bombing" was rewarded by a two year moratorium on military use in 1990.

In 1993, the United States Congress passed historic legislation resulting in the conveyance of Kaho`olawe to the State of Hawai`i on May 7, 1994, and providing funds for the island's environmental restoration. Also in 1993, the State Legislature established the Kaho`olawe Island Reserve and the Kaho`olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) to manage the island and its surrounding waters.

The Kaho`olawe Community Plan provides a vision, through specific planning objectives formulated by Maui County citizens, that will assist the KIRC in the future restoration, management and public use of Kaho`olawe.

Exhibit C

Location Map

B. Identification of Major Problems and Opportunities of the Region

This description of key problems and opportunities, formulated by the 1992 Citizens Advisory Committee, provides the underlying basis for planning goals, objectives and policies which are described in the Community Plan.

Problems

1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION

The current state of environmental degradation is felt to be the most critical problem facing Kaho`olawe. Catastrophic wind and water erosion, denuding of vegetation by overgrazing and ordnance delivery, infestation by alien species, siltation of nearshore waters, unexploded ordnance and hazardous wastes, and severely degraded and limited fresh water resources are the major environmental problems.

2. MILITARY USE

Historical and contemporary military control of Kaho`olawe was considered to be as critical as environmental condition in the problem ranking. The fact that the Navy currently controls use and access, and could potentially resume bombing and shelling the island remains a matter of great concern.

3. PROTECTION OF RESOURCES

Continuing erosion and destruction of the island's rich archaeological and cultural resources was a matter of concern. Also, the greatly expanded public exploitation of the island's pristine ocean resources was seen as a problem urgently needing management. The difficulty of enforcing existing or proposed measures to protect the island and its waters was recognized as a related problem.

4. UNCERTAIN FUTURE

In 1992, while the CAC met on the update of the Community Plan, there was a two year moratorium on target practice and a federal commission was investigating options for the island's future. The uncertainty of who would control the island is a problem. Allowed uses (e.g. military) and standards of ordnance clean up which will be determined by others is another uncertainty facing Kaho`olawe. The future protection of Kaho`olawe or lack thereof is a primary concern.

Opportunities

1. **TRADITIONAL CULTURAL USE AND PRACTICES**

Kaho`olawe could serve as a *pu'uhonua* (refuge) for Hawaiian cultural practices, uses and values. The island's isolation, undeveloped state, rich archaeological resources, and cultural significance provide a unique opportunity to create a cultural sanctuary.

2. **MODEL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION**

The island's severe state of environmental degradation, coupled with the interest and participation of several groups and government agencies in various revegetation and soil conservation projects, creates an opportunity for Kaho`olawe to serve as a model for environmental restoration. Government and community initiated projects including the development of new ordnance removal techniques, the use of native species, and culturally sensitive management practices should be incorporated into a holistic environmental restoration strategy.

3. **EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL USE**

The island's value and effectiveness to serve as an educational resource has been demonstrated over the last 13 years of legal access for scientific, educational, cultural, and religious purposes. Following the model developed through the stewardship of the Protect Kaho`olawe 'Ohana, educational and recreational goals can be achieved through a program of controlled access and activities on Kaho`olawe.

4. **STUDY/RESEARCH TO REVEAL THE PAST**

The island of Kaho`olawe could be used as a model for scientific and archaeological research. Significant sites, structures and artifacts are continually being found so study and updating are required. Additional research will provide more insight into the past and its link to the present.

5. **MARINE SANCTUARY**

Kaho`olawe's pristine marine environment and isolation from developed areas provides an opportunity to establish a multi-species marine sanctuary. A marine sanctuary could provide an opportunity to link the cultural significance of traditional ocean uses with the ecological value and management of the resource.

C. Interregional Issues

In the consideration of possible amendments to the Kaho`olawe Community Plan, there are several issues which affect other regions or require a County-wide or island-wide analysis. This section discusses these issues which need interregional, island-wide or County-wide comprehensive policy analysis and formulation.

The first issue concerns jurisdiction of the island of Molokini. Although it is within the County of Maui, Molokini is not included in any of the community plan regions. It is noted that Molokini, Kahikinui and Honua'ula were linked with Kaho`olawe in ancient Hawaiian chants, legends and oral histories. The island of Molokini, its nearshore waters and the Ahihi-Kinau area should be preserved in a natural state. Kaho`olawe, Molokini and Kahikinui share common themes of environmental preservation and Hawaiian cultural and spiritual significance. Thus, the inclusion of Kaho`olawe, Molokini and Kahikinui in one community plan region should be considered.

The second major interregional issue concerns helicopter and commercial fixed-wing aircraft flights over Kaho`olawe. Other community plan regions, notably the Hana area, have been concerned with the increasing frequency of helicopter over flights. This is an area which could be more strictly regulated.

PART III

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS, IMPLEMENTING ACTIONS AND STANDARDS FOR THE KAHO`OLAWA REGION

A. Intended Effect of the Kaho`olawe Community Plan

Policy recommendations contained herein express the long-term visions for Kaho`olawe. They will be used in formulating and prioritizing programs and strategies and will establish a long-range land use sequence and pattern for the region. The provisions of the Kaho`olawe Community Plan are founded on five basic planning themes affecting a broad spectrum of functional areas.

1. **ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION**

Primary emphasis should be placed on reversing the environmental degradation that has occurred on the island. Programs should be focused on erosion control, revegetation with native species, ordnance removal, protecting and enhancing marine resources and potable water resources and controlling alien plant and animal species.

2. **PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**

The entire island is listed as an archaeological district on the National Register of Historic Places. Preservation, restoration, and appropriate use of cultural resources and areas on the island and in the surrounding waters is a key theme.

3. **PROTECTION OF NEARSHORE WATERS**

The waters surrounding Kaho`olawe are degraded from heavy siltation in some areas and pristine in others. Risk from unexploded ordnance exists in all areas, and all areas contain rich unexploited fishing resources. Protection and management of this marine resource, perhaps as a multi-specie marine sanctuary, is a key theme to the Kaho`olawe plan.

4. HAWAIIAN CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND HERITAGE

The traditional and contemporary importance of Kaho`olawe as a *wahi pana* (sacred place), *pu'uhonua* (refuge) and cultural learning center is a key theme. The Hawaiian values and religious significance as passed down by kupuna, and perpetuated by the Protect Kaho`olawe 'Ohana and others, are rich cultural resources that help form the identity of the region. Educational and cultural use of the island in a park setting is a key theme.

5. CESSATION OF MILITARY USE AND CONTROL

Ultimate return of the island in a habitable and safe condition, to civilian use and jurisdiction, is a theme that underlies the other themes, goals, objectives and policies of the community plan. However, the jurisdiction and management of the island is a key issue still to be resolved.

B. Goals, Objectives, Policies and Implementing Actions

Policy recommendations for the Kaho`olawe Community Plan region have been developed to guide decision making in a number of subject areas having island-wide impact. Simply interpreted, the goals are those broad statements which identify a preferred future condition. The objectives and policies specify steps and measures to be taken to achieve the stated goal. Finally, the implementing actions identify specific programs, project requirements and activities necessary to successfully bring reality to the desired goal.

LAND USE

Goal

Restoration, maintenance and protection of Kaho`olawe's environmental and cultural resources through the management of the island as a *wahi pana* (sacred place) and a *pu'uhonua* (refuge), exclusive of military and commercial intrusions.

Objectives and Policies

1. Maintain, enhance and manage the island as an environmental, historical and cultural resource park for the benefit of the people of Hawai'i.
2. Prohibit all military bombing, shelling and artillery fire on Kaho`olawe.

3. Encourage the timely and expeditious cleanup of the island and withdrawal of military uses from the island.
4. Designate the entire island for Cultural Use in which only religious, cultural, scientific, educational and recreational activities are allowed.
5. Prohibit commercial activity or installations on the island or in its surrounding waters, except in the context of providing necessary support of appropriate activities on the island.
6. Restrict the number of people who would visit the island and its near shore waters at any one time. The primary use shall be for the people of Hawai'i and for educational and cultural purposes.
7. Honokana'i'a (Hanakanaea) shall serve as the primary base camp/settlement for the island. Existing military facilities should be converted to civilian use to provide basic needs to a semi-permanent population.
8. Secondary base camps and camping facilities, which include permanent structures such as halau, kitchens, storage sheds and sleeping areas, shall be limited to: Ahupu Bay, Hakioawa Bay, Lua Makika and Lua Kealialalo (old Marine camp). These permanent campsites are spread evenly around the island at appropriate locations for cultural/educational programs and environmental restoration projects. They have accessible landing areas or roadways, and contain adequate and suitable land for human activity.
9. Temporary coastal camps for scientific educational or cultural activities, which include no permanent facilities but could include temporary shelter, such as tents, shall be limited to: Keanakeiki, Honokoa, Kuhe'ia and Kanapou. These coastal areas either contain significant archaeological sites, or lack adequate and suitable land for extensive human activity.
10. Work stations for environmental restoration work programs should be located at upland and coastal areas as may be required for environmental restoration program needs.
11. Maintain the island within the State Conservation District.
12. Maintain the entire island within the Special Management Area.

13. Support a permanent land use designation within County, State and Federal law that would limit land uses to those defined within this plan and protect the island's unique qualities for generations to come.

Implementing Actions

1. Coordinate, formulate and implement a plan for the cultural resource park encompassing the entire island of Kaho`olawe. Criteria, rules and procedures necessary to administer the cultural preserve shall be developed pursuant to Act 340, SLH 1993, which established the Kaho`olawe Island Reserve.
2. Plan, design and construct primary base camp improvements at Honokanai'a. Structures may include *halau*, kitchens, workshops and sleeping areas. Plans should include camp layout, allowable uses within the camp, maximum number of people allowed in the camp and maximum allowable period of stay.
3. Plan and design secondary base camps at Ahupu Bay, Hakioawa Bay, Lua Makika and Lua Kealialalo (old Marine camp). Plans should address camp layout, allowable uses, maximum number of people allowed in the camp, and maximum allowable time period of stay.
4. Establish rules for the use of temporary coastal camps at Keanakeiki, Honokoa, Kuhe'ia and Kanapou.
5. Establish criteria and rules for the establishment and use of work stations at various upland and coastal areas.
6. Research regulatory framework and mechanisms at Federal, State and County levels that would limit or prohibit commercial uses on and around the island.
7. Initiate legislation at the Federal, State and County levels to prohibit inappropriate commercial uses on the island.
8. Develop new land use designations to recognize and permit traditional cultural use.
9. Initiate a carrying capacity study to guide land use limitations including maximum numbers of people allowed to live and visit the various places of the island at particular periods of time. Such a study may recommend more restrictive standards than currently allowed depending on resource limitations.

10. Establish a monitoring/planning committee to determine limits on numbers of people allowed on the island until carrying capacity studies are completed.

ENVIRONMENT

Goal

A restored island environment, cleared of ordnance, protected and managed so as to ensure that present and future generations may understand, respect and enjoy the significance and uniqueness of Kaho`olawe's spirit and environmental character.

Objectives and Policies

1. Decontaminate and render harmless unexploded ordnance so that the entire island and surrounding waters are safe for human activity and habitation.
2. Remove all military solid waste, including hazardous and toxic waste from Kaho`olawe and its surrounding waters, to the level necessary based on the expected amount of human activity in any particular area.
3. Revegetate and reforest the island in order to enhance and revitalize the natural environment.
4. The planting of shortleaf ironwood, tamarisk and buffel, star and guinea grasses, and other alien vegetation should be discouraged, in order to promote revegetation with native species suited to the island's climate, soils, and cultural context.
5. Support the ultimate removal of alien plant species when no longer needed for erosion control.
6. Ensure the complete eradication of the goat and cat population in order to aid in revegetation efforts, and the re-establishment of native bird populations.
7. Prioritize and expedite urgently needed erosion control programs for critical areas of the island.

8. Establish the nearshore waters of Kaho`olawe as a marine life conservation district or sanctuary, recognizing Native Hawaiian subsistence gathering rights, extending two (2) miles from shore.
9. Prohibit commercial overflights or tours using helicopters or fixed wing aircraft.
10. Encourage the re-introduction of native flora and fauna.
11. Identify, manage and preserve biologically significant areas which serve as habitat for Kaho`olawe's numerous native plant and animal species.

Implementing Actions

1. Establish a landscape and drainage control plan to guide erosion control, reforestation, revegetation, and fire suppression efforts.
2. Formulate a plan of phased implementation of ordnance clearance, revegetation and erosion control programs that meet the critical environmental needs/areas of the island drawing on the sequencing plan proposed by the Protect Kaho`olawe Fund/State of Hawai`i Environmental Restoration Project.
3. Initiate an ongoing monitoring program for complete removal of all ordnance on land and nearshore waters.
4. Remove all military solid waste and unusable equipment and facilities.
5. Fund and establish propagation programs for native plants and properly manage biologically significant areas.
6. Implement an eradication program for goats and cats.
7. Formulate and implement a fire suppression plan to protect vegetation and promote public safety.
8. Develop and implement strategies to prevent the accidental introduction of alien flora and fauna to Kaho`olawe.
9. Establish a multi-specie marine sanctuary extending two miles from shore recognizing traditional fishing rights of Honua'ula *kama`aina* and subsistence use for visitors while on Kaho`olawe.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goal

Maintenance, enhancement and restoration of the unique historical, cultural and spiritual qualities of the island of Kaho`olawe in order to provide the opportunity to learn, experience, appreciate and practice the indigenous Hawaiian culture.

Objectives and Policies

1. Recognize the island's significance as a *wahi pana* (sacred place) and a *pu'uhonua* (refuge).
2. Identify and preserve Kaho`olawe's archaeological and historical sites, structures and remains and cultural use areas.
3. Encourage restoration and appropriate use of Kaho`olawe's archaeological and historical resources and cultural use areas.
4. Develop and maintain selected sites across the entire island as interpretive educational features contributing to the island's function as a cultural resource.
5. Establish a permanent historical interpretative structure at Honokanai'a, which may be used to display artifacts that had previously been removed from Kaho`olawe.
6. Expand cultural uses including the new construction of traditional structures.
7. Allow for limited, non-commercial, recreational use such as hiking, swimming, fishing and camping that is compatible with the island's cultural uses.
8. Set aside and restrict uses within selected areas, in order to respect traditional sacred ceremonies.

Implementing Actions

1. Initiate programs to identify and preserve significant archaeological and historical sites as well as educational programs to promote the unique character of the island.

2. Investigate National Landmark status, National Monument status, and World Heritage status for Kaho`olawe.
3. Maintain Kaho`olawe on the National Register of Historic Sites as one integral district.
4. Seek funds to develop and maintain interpretive programs and facilities, including a permanent historical interpretive structure at Honokanai'a.
5. Identify and register underwater sites.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Goal

Separate and isolate the island from commercial development and activities, providing an opportunity to experience subsistence and cultural activities.

Objectives and Policies

1. Prohibit commercial activity or installations on the island or in its surrounding waters (extending two (2) miles from shore), except in the context of providing necessary support to cultural activity on the island. Prohibit commercial overflights.
2. Allow limited subsistence gathering, for on-island use and consumption only, that allows for sustainability of the island's biological resources.
3. Provide opportunities for Hawai'i's youth to learn subsistence survival skills.

Implementing Action

1. Establish a program to monitor and maintain a balance between subsistence gathering and environmental/biological resources.

POPULATION, HOUSING AND DESIGN

Goal

Maintenance of a small permanent population with adequate and appropriately designed housing to support the cultural use and environmental restoration of the island.

Objectives and Policies

1. A small residential population shall be allowed on the island to carry out ordnance clearance, environmental restoration, maintenance, stewardship, or other public service functions.
2. The built environment shall be minimal. Any structures shall be of ancient Hawaiian design and/or construction, or shall be one-story low-rise, with tones or colors blending with the natural environment, incorporating energy efficient and alternative technologies.
3. Structures should be sited and constructed to blend into the landscape and maintain the natural topography with no mass grading allowed.
4. The frequency of visitors and daily and monthly totals of visitors shall be determined by safety, island carrying capacity and revegetation program needs.

Implementing Actions

1. Initiate a study to formulate alternative building codes to facilitate the use of traditional Hawaiian design, construction methods and materials.
2. All construction on the island shall be reviewed and approved by a monitoring/planning committee.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal

Provision of environmentally compatible, and visually unobtrusive infrastructure at levels appropriate to support the limited conservation and cultural uses of Kaho`olawe.

Objectives and Policies

1. Develop limited mooring facilities on the island to support limited conservation and cultural uses of the island.

2. Develop a wharf facility consistent with the feasibility and need for a wharf. A wharf facility should be built only if access to and from the island is strictly regulated and limited.
3. Maintain helicopter landing pads in appropriate locations primarily for emergency transportation purposes.
4. Develop basic all-weather roads which provide access to major parts of the island, but do not lead to further erosion.
5. Develop hiking trails for the safety of visitors and the protection of archaeological and historical sites and cultural use areas.
6. Engineer all infrastructural improvements to contribute to soil conservation goals.
7. Develop a dependable water system which may include developing rain catchment and desalinization facilities, as well as necessary reservoirs, tanks and water lines.
8. Treat and dispose liquid and solid waste in an environmentally acceptable manner. Encourage the use of composting toilets, and support a policy of "take off what you bring on" in regards to solid waste.
9. Encourage the use of local renewable energy sources, such as kiawe wood and solar energy.
10. Maintain the Waikahalulu lighthouse for public safety purposes.

Implementing Actions

1. Plan, design and construct appropriate boat mooring facilities at primary and secondary base camp locations.
2. Investigate the feasibility of and need for a wharf.
3. Plan, design and construct a hiking trail network on the island.
4. Develop and implement a roadway master plan which traverses the various points of the island.
5. Plan, design and construct applicable water system improvements.

6. Develop appropriate alternative energy systems.
7. Plan, design and construct helicopter landing pads primarily for emergency transportation purposes.
8. Develop and implement a liquid and solid waste management plan.
9. Develop and implement an erosion control and drainage master plan.

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal

Government and community commitment to Kaho`olawe's return and to proactive management and provision of services and expertise to achieve the goals and objectives of this plan.

Objectives and Policies

1. Encourage the immediate release of the island from U. S. Navy regulation and control.
2. Encourage educational and cultural programs for Hawai'i's residents to experience Kaho`olawe.
3. Provide adequate public safety and emergency services to support the cultural uses of the island.
4. Provide adequate policing and enforcement of all applicable laws and rules, including restriction of access to various areas of the island until ordnance cleanup is completed.
5. Include the considerations of safety, environmental carrying capacity, cultural use and established Maui fishermen's use in the formulation of regulations for the Kaho`olawe Island Reserve.
6. Provide for an ongoing County role in the governance of the island.
7. Recognize the historical stewardship role of the Protect Kaho`olawe `Ohana, and encourage the `Ohana's continued participation in the management of the island's natural and cultural resources.

Implementing Actions

1. Establish a monitoring/planning committee, comprised of government and community representatives, to review and approve proposed projects and permits for the island.
2. Formulate rules relating to operation and management of a cultural preserve.
3. Undertake an independent liability study which discusses methods and extent of ordnance clearance to be done by the Federal Government on the island and its nearshore waters, and an assessment of Federal Government, State of Hawai'i and County of Maui liability.
4. Initiate legislation at the Federal, State and County level to prohibit inappropriate commercial uses on the island and assure cultural uses consistent with this plan. Federal measures could include a deed restriction within the conveyance document or conditions within a federal act releasing the island from military control.
5. Utilize the County, State and Federal budgeting process as a means of carrying out the policies and priorities of the Kaho'olawe Community Plan by targeting important projects for funding.
6. The County, State and Federal governments shall conduct or cause to be conducted special plans and studies necessary to implement the recommendations of the Kaho'olawe Community Plan. These studies include, but may not be limited to: environmental carrying capacity, park design, infrastructure design, reforestation and revegetation, hiking trail network, and liability.
7. Seek funding for educational and cultural programs and facilities, environmental restoration, infrastructural improvements, and public safety, enforcement and emergency services.
8. Include community-based organization purchase-of-service proposals in government budgets to implement environmental restoration and cultural/educational programs.

C. Planning Standards

The following planning standards are specific guidelines or measures for development and design. These standards are essential in clarifying the intent of the land use and design objectives and policies.

1. LAND USE

- a. Unlike other community plan areas within the County of Maui, the Kaho`olawe Community Plan region contains a single land use category which is the Cultural Use designation. The designation is intended for religious, cultural, scientific and educational activities related to support of indigenous Hawaiian culture and the arts.
- b. Transportation to the island for cultural, educational, scientific, ordnance clearance and restoration efforts shall be allowed. All other commercial uses of Kaho`olawe and its nearshore waters shall be prohibited.
- c. The primary base camp/settlement at Honokanai`a may accommodate up to 200 persons on a temporary basis for special cultural events and 20 persons on a long term basis, except for ordnance clearance and environmental restoration projects.
- d. Secondary base camps and camping facilities at Ahupu Bay, Hakioawa Bay, Lua Makika, and Lua Kealialalo (old Marine camp) may be used to accommodate not more than 150 people on a temporary basis at any one time assuming adequate physical facilities, except for special cultural events.
- e. Temporary coastal camps at Keanakeiki, Honokoa, Kuhe'ia and Kanapou should accommodate not more than 50 people at any one time.
- f. Work stations should be limited to 15-30 people.

2. ENVIRONMENT

- a. Ordnance clearance should be accomplished by means other than on-site detonation and open burning.
- b. Clearance of unexploded ordnance should return the island to a safe and habitable condition with mitigation of any adverse environmental effects.

3. POPULATION

- a. The island's permanent population should not exceed 20 individuals and the "special event" temporary population should not exceed 300. The interim island monthly visitor total cannot exceed 200 persons except for special events, ordnance clearance activities and environmental restoration projects until a carrying capacity study is completed.

4. DESIGN

- a. Structures on the island should be limited to one story in height. Traditional Hawaiian design with distinctive pitched roof construction, or low-rise earth-tone contextual architecture is encouraged. Use of traditional materials should also be encouraged.
- b. Structures shall be set back from the shoreline a minimum of 300 feet. Exceptions may be allowed for traditional structures, subject to approval by the monitoring/planning committee.
- c. Encourage the siting of buildings so that the roofline is in context with surrounding terrain.
- d. Encourage the use of footings rather than slab foundations in order to avoid grading.
- e. Minimize a building's effect on surrounding vegetation.
- f. Consider topographical features in designing building bulk and height.
- g. Choose materials and colors which blend with the landscape avoiding highly reflective materials.
- h. Consider roof material and slope which generates usable runoff.
- i. Use traditional and passive strategies appropriate to the climate to create occupant comfort.
- j. Solar, wind and other alternative energy sources should be considered. Utilities should be located underground, where possible.

5. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- a. Proposed roadways and foot trails should be designed to aid in soil conservation and erosion control efforts.
- b. Moorings should allow for safe ingress and egress from nearshore waters.

PART IV

IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

To facilitate the implementation of the Kaho`olawe Community Plan, the implementing actions shall be considered by County and State agencies in their planning, programming and budgeting. In this regard, respective County agencies shall review and consider applicable implementing actions, as well as the broader statements of goals, objectives and policies contained in the Kaho`olawe Community Plan as follows:

1. Annual budget requests shall address requirements identified by implementing actions contained in the Kaho`olawe Community Plan;
2. Capital improvements programming undertaken by each agency shall incorporate, as appropriate, specific projects listed in the Kaho`olawe Community Plan;
3. Priority assignments to capital improvement projects shall consider implementing actions contained in the Kaho`olawe Community Plan;
4. Agency master plans shall address project, program and policy actions advanced in the Kaho`olawe Community Plan;
5. Agency program and policy formulation processes shall consider, and where appropriate, incorporate implementing actions set forth in the Kaho`olawe Community Plan; and
6. Agency reviews of and recommendations for individual projects being ÷â÷îÖÆÖâ÷î÷â÷÷ÜÜÜÖÖ¿ÖÖÖ¶÷â÷îÖÖsider the relationship of the proposed action to the implementing provisions contained in the Kaho`olawe Community Plan.

The following table summarizes and categorizes each action as either a program, policy or project-related implementing action to further facilitate agency review, consideration and action on applicable implementing provisions.

Table 1

Kaho`olawe Community Plan Region Implementation Responsibilities		
DEPARTMENT: Future Managing Agency		
Action Category	Implementing Action	Planning Category
Program	1. Establish a monitoring/planning committee to determine limits on numbers of people allowed on the island until carrying capacity studies are completed.	Land Use
	2. Establish a monitoring/planning committee, comprised of government and community representatives, to review and approve proposed projects and permits for the island.	Government
	3. Fund and establish propagation programs for native plants and properly manage biologically significant areas.	Environment
	4. Implement an eradication program for goats and cats.	Environment
	5. Formulate and implement a fire suppression plan to protect vegetation and promote public safety.	Environment
	6. Take measures to prevent the accidental introduction of alien flora and fauna to Kaho`olawe.	Environment
	7. Initiate programs to identify and preserve significant archaeological and historical sites as well as educational programs to promote the unique character of the island.	Cultural Resources
	8. Seek funds for interpretive programs and facilities, including the permanent historical interpretive structure at Honokanai'a.	Cultural Resources
	9. Establish a program to monitor and maintain a balance between subsistence gathering and environmental/biological resources.	Economic Activity
Policy	1. All construction on the island shall be reviewed and approved by a monitoring/planning committee.	Population, Housing & Design
	2. Develop appropriate alternative energy systems.	Physical Infrastructure
	3. Maintain Kaho`olawe on the National Register of Historic Sites as one integral district.	Cultural Resources
	4. Investigate the feasibility of and need for a wharf.	Physical Infrastructure
Project	1. Implement a design plan and rules for the cultural resource park encompassing the entire island of Kaho`olawe.	Land Use
	2. Establish rules for the use of temporary coastal camps at Keanakeiki, Honokoa, Kuhe'ia and Kanapou.	Land Use
	3. Establish criteria and rules for the establishment and use of work stations at various upland and coastal areas.	Land Use
	4. Initiate a carrying capacity study to guide land use limitations including maximum numbers of people allowed to live and visit the various places of the island.	Land Use
	5. Develop new land use designations to recognize and permit traditional cultural use.	Land Use

Kaho`olawe Community Plan Region Implementation Responsibilities		
DEPARTMENT: Future Managing Agency		
Action Category	Implementing Action	Planning Category
Project (con't.)	6. Initiate a study to formulate alternative building codes to facilitate the use of traditional Hawaiian design, construction methods and materials.	Population, Housing & Design
	7. Formulate rules relating to operation and management of a cultural preserve.	Government
	8. Include community-based organizations proposals in government budgets to implement environmental and cultural programs.	Government
	9. Design and construct primary base camp improvements at Honokanai'a. Including halau, kitchens, workshops and sleeping areas.	Land Use
	10. Plan and design secondary base camps at Ahupu Bay, Hakioawa Bay, Lua Makika and Lua Kealialalo (old Marine camp).	Land Use
	11. Establish a landscape and drainage control plan to guide erosion control, reforestation, revegetation, and fire suppression efforts.	Environment
	12. Investigate National Landmark status, National Monument status, and World Heritage status for Kaho`olawe.	Cultural Resources
	13. Identify and register underwater sites.	Cultural Resources
	14. Plan, design and construct appropriate boat mooring facilities at primary and secondary base camp locations. Investigate the feasibility and need of a wharf.	Physical Infrastructure
	15. Plan, design and construct a hiking trail network on the island.	Physical Infrastructure
	16. Plan, design and construct applicable water system improvements.	Physical Infrastructure
	17. Plan, design and construct helicopter landing pads primarily for emergency transportation purposes.	Physical Infrastructure
	18. Develop and implement a liquid and solid waste management plan.	Physical Infrastructure
	19. Develop and implement an erosion control and drainage master plan.	Physical Infrastructure
	20. Develop and implement a roadway master plan which traverses the various points of the island.	Physical Infrastructure

Kaho`olawe Community Plan Region Implementation Responsibilities		
DEPARTMENT: Office of State Planning		
Action Category	Implementing Action	Planning Category
Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a multi-specie marine sanctuary extending two miles from shore. 2. Appropriate funding of educational and cultural programs and facilities, infrastructural improvements, and public safety, enforcement and emergency services. 	Environment Government, Social Infrastructure
Project	1. Research regulatory framework and mechanisms at Federal, State and County levels that would limit or prohibit commercial uses on and around the island.	Land Use
	2. Initiate legislation at the Federal, State and County levels to prohibit inappropriate commercial uses on the island. Federal measures could include a deed restriction within the conveyance document or conditions within a federal act releasing the island from military control.	Land Use
DEPARTMENT: Corporation Counsel		
Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the risks of liability of County ownership of the island as well as County regulation of the island. 	Government, Social Infrastructure
DEPARTMENT: U. S. Navy		
Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiate an ongoing monitoring program for complete removal of all ordnance on land and nearshore waters. 	Environment
Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove all military solid waste and unusable equipment and facilities. 	Environment
Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate a plan of phased implementation of ordnance clearance, revegetation and erosion control programs that meet critical environmental needs. 	Environment

PART V

LAND USE MAP

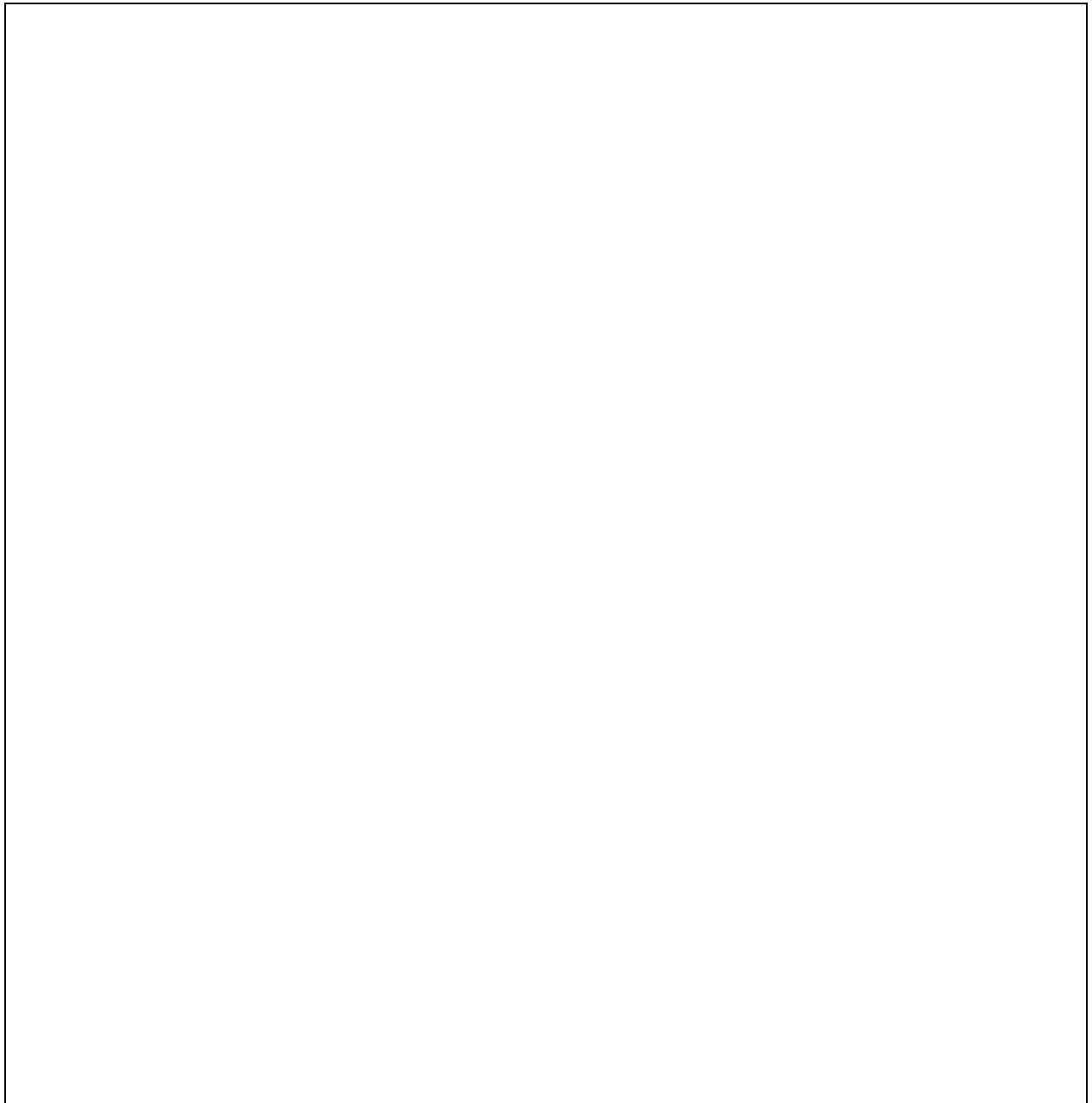


Exhibit D

Proposed Revisions to the Kaho`olawe Community Plan Land Use Map					
Current Designation	Approx Acre	CAC Recommendation	Planning Department Proposed Plan Revision	Planning Commission Recommendation	Comments
Cultural Use/ Military Restrictive Use/ Military Target (In Three Phases)	28,000	Delete time phasing and create one land use map. Indicate Cultural Use for the entire island. Delineate moorings, helicopter landing zones, foot trails, roads, a primary base camp/settlement, secondary base camps, and temporary coastal base camps.	Department concurs with the CAC recommendation.	Concurs with the CAC recommendation and the Department's proposed revision.	